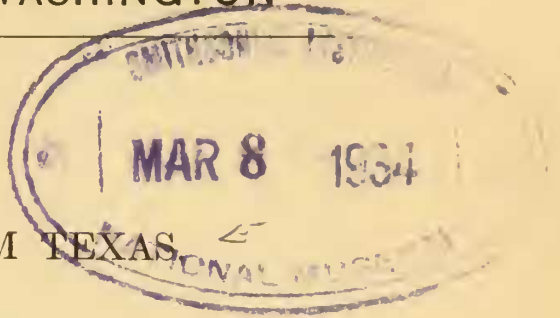


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW GRINDELIA FROM TEXAS

BY S. F. BLAKE.

Several years ago the writer received from Mr. Paul C. Standley a sheet of *Grindelia* collected in southern Texas by Mr. Robert Runyon which could not be referred to any described species. Further specimens from the same region now received from Dr. J. N. Rose demonstrate that the plant is new and one of the most distinct of its genus, in which the species are for the most part very closely allied and difficult to distinguish.

Grindelia oolepis Blake, sp. nov.

Perennial, several-stemmed, decumbent at base, obscurely puberulous on the peduncles, otherwise glabrous, not at all viscid; leaves small and narrow, narrowly oblanceolate to linear or lanceolate, entire or subremotely and saliently toothed; heads small, discoid, solitary at tips of stem and branches; involucre about 5-6-seriate, graduate, 6-7 mm. high, the phyllaries lance-ovate or lanceolate (outermost) to ovate or broadly oblong, appressed, with abruptly subherbaceous, deltoid to triangular, flat, merely acute tips; achenes truncate at apex; pappus awns 2, smooth, straightish, slightly longer than the achene.

Stems 20-35 cm. long, erect from a more or less decumbent base, slender, simple or in age branched, leafy; basal tufts not seen; lower leaves narrowly oblanceolate, about 2.5 cm. long (in smaller specimens), 4 mm. wide, entire, thick, obtuse, pale green; stem leaves linear to lanceolate, 1.5-4.5 cm. long, 2-4.5 mm. wide, acute, mucronulate, sessile and subclasping; peduncles (naked tips of branches) 0.7-2.5 cm. long, sparsely puberulous or pilosulous; heads (as pressed) 6-8 mm. high, 9-14 mm. thick; involucre hemispheric, the outer phyllaries about 1 mm. wide, the middle and inner 1.5-2 mm., with subscarious margin below and ciliate punctate tips, those of the outer phyllaries about equaling the indurate base, those of the inner much shorter, all appressed or the outermost slightly loose but not squarrose; flowers slightly resinous, the involucre not so; corollas yellow, glabrous, 4-4.8 mm. long; achenes oblong, 2.5-3

mm. long, 1-1.5 mm. wide, yellow brown, weakly striate, in age sometimes obscurely rugulose; pappus awns subequal, 4 mm. long, caducous.

TEXAS: In crawfish lands, gumbo soil, El Jardin to Point Isabel road, Cameron Co., alt. 10 m., 5 Aug., 1923, *R. Runyon* 506 (type no. 1,119,563, U. S. Nat. Herb.); northeast of Brownsville, 24 Oct., 1927, *J. N. Rose & P. G. Russell* 24208.

A species well characterized by its lack of viscidness, its narrow, entire or rather remotely and saliently toothed leaves, its small discoid heads solitary at tips of the peduncles, and its lance-ovate to broadly oblong, flat-tipped, almost or quite completely appressed phyllaries. It is related to *G. decumbens* Greene, a species of somewhat different habit, with somewhat larger, cymose-panicked, viscid, radiate heads, and narrower, mostly linear or lance-linear phyllaries, at least the middle or outer of which are spreading-tipped; to *G. oxylepis* Greene, an annual or at most biennial single-stemmed Mexican species with somewhat larger radiate heads, short but definitely squarrose flattened-subulate herbaceous tips to the outer and middle phyllaries, and pappus awns twice as long as the smaller achenes; and to *G. platylepis* Greene, known to me only from description, a subalpine species of Wyoming, with broader and larger leaves, broad rays, and barbellulate pappus awns.